Astronomy LS1-2 Study Guide

Solar System Objects
100: An object that enters the atmosphere and reaches the ground without burning up is a
200: The material thrown out of an impact crater during impact is
300: Why are Earth's impact craters more difficult to find than on the Moon?
400: Asteroids mainly consists of; Comets mainly consist of Where is the asteroid belt located?
500: Astrogeology is the combination of and
What is a sundial and what two things change during the day on the sundial?
The Moon 100: It takes the Moon about to orbit the Earth. 200: One complete cycle of the moon's phases takes about Earth days. 300: When the illuminated part of the Moon appears to grow smaller, the Moon is 400: The moon rotates on its axis about once every 500: Draw a diagram of how the moon would be during the new moon phase. Label. Sketch and label each phase of the moon.
Eclipses 100: eclipse is when the moon passes between Sun and Earth and Sun's light is blocked. 200: Which phase is the moon in when a solar eclipse occurs? 300: Make a diagram of a lunar eclipse and a solar eclipse: Be sure to label the Sun, Moon, Earth, umbra, and penumbra:

400: The dark, inner shadow cast by an	object is called	
	ns more frequently than a	_ eclipse.
Why do the Sun and Moon look the sam the Sun?	ne size even though the Moon is MUCH small	er than
How long is the Sun completely blocked	l during a total solar eclipse?	
Earth's Movement 100: How long does it take for the Earth 200: The seasons are caused by the Eart 300: On December 21 st , the Southern H	th's	
What season would the Northern Hemis	sphere be experiencing?	
400: The sun is at its highest point in th	ne sky at noon on the day of the	
500: The lengths of d	daylight changes the most over the year.	
Define solstice and equinox.		
List the months of the year when the No	orthern Hemisphere experiences the following	ng:
Summer Solstice	Winter Solstice	_
Spring Equinox	Fall Equinox	
What two things affect the tides?		
How many high tides are there per day?	?	